

# State of California - Wireless E9-1-1

## Typical Phase II Wireless ALI Display (from Format 03 or Format 04)

Note: For slight difference in display of Format 04, see row 2 and 3 detail that follows.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	(	2	1	3	)		3	2	1	-	1	2	3	4					7	:	5	4					7	/					
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COMMUNITY NAME

CELL SITE NUMBER ADDRESS

CALLBACK NUMBER

CELL SITE STREET NAME

MILITARY TIME

STATE

WIRELESS ESN

DATE

PHASE 1 MAP ID

NENA ID

UNCERTAINTY FACTOR (IN METERS)

WSP & 24/7 TEL #

LONGITUDE COORDINATE

CLASS OF SERVICE WILL BE "WPH2" OR "W911" DEPENDING ON WSP AND ILEC

CONFIDENCE FACTOR (IN PERCENT)

ELT/TELLTALES FIELDS

LATITUDE COORDINATE

## W E9-1-1 Phase II Display – Field Parameters

Row	Column Start	Field Name	Off-set	Length (in bytes)	Wire-Line Use	Proposed Wireless Use	Example of Wireless Display	Notes
01	01	Punctuation (‘(‘)	0	1	Hard-Coded Left Parenthesis for NPA (Area Code) of Calling Number <sup>1</sup>	Same as wire-line.	(	
01	02	Area Code (NPA)	0	3	Area Code (NPA) of Calling Number	Same as wire-line.	213	
01	05	Punctuation (‘)’)	0	1	Hard-Coded Right Parenthesis for NPA (Area Code) of Calling Number	Same as wire-line.	)	
01	07	Office Code (NNX)	0	3	Prefix of Calling Number	Same as wire-line.	321	
01	10	Punctuation (‘-‘)	0	1	Hard-Coded Hyphen for Calling Number	Same as wire-line.	-	
01	11	TN	0	4	Suffix (last 4 digits) of Calling Number	Same as wire-line.	1234	
01	18	Time	0	5	Military time, call hits (is read by) 9-1-1 controller	Same as wire-line.	17:54	
01	27	Date	0	5	Date call hits (and is read by) 9-1-1 controller.	Same as wire-line.	07/05	
01	32	Punctuation (\015) – Return Character		1	Moves display down to start of 2 <sup>nd</sup> line.	Same as wire-line.		
02	01	House Number	0	Up to 8	Number Address of House or Business	Number Address of Cell Site.	123	Will be right-justified to match wire-line calls.
02	09 or 10 (F 04)	House # Suffix	0	Up to 4	House Number Suffix	Not used for wireless.		Format 04 provides a space between House # and House # Suffix in column 10.
02	14 or 15 (F 04)	Prefix Directional	0	Up to 2	Prefix of a street name such as the “N” in N 5 <sup>th</sup> Street.			In Format 03, this field starts in column 14. In Format 04, column 15.
02 & 03	17 or 18 (F 04)	Street Name	0	Up to 48, 16 on line 2 and 32 on line 3. Text should not wrap.	Name of the street where the 9-1-1 call has originated.	Street name where cell site is located.	Main Street	In Format 03 this field starts in column 17 and contains a maximum of 48 characters. In Format 04 it starts in column 18 and contains a maximum of 47 characters.
04	01	Community Name	0	Up to 18	Name of Community (usually city) where 9-1-1 call was placed.	Name of community where cell site is located.	LANCASTER	MSAG-valid community name where cell site is located.

<sup>1</sup> Calling Number can also be thought of as the Callback Number (CBN) or Automatic Number Identification (ANI).

Row	Column Start	Field Name	Off-set	Length (in bytes)	Wire-Line Use	Proposed Wireless Use	Example of Wireless Display	Notes
04	19	State Abbr.	0	2	Name of State	Same as wire-line, except that a CW, CX, CY, or CZ is displayed instead of CA.	<b>CW</b>	Generally “CW” for California Wireless. For HCAS only: If there is a site that has sectors routing to different jurisdictions, then each sector gets assigned a CX, CY, or CZ.
04	22	ESN	3	3	ESN of Wire-line jurisdiction. The ESN defines the ESZ where a unique combination of police, fire, and medical responders are responsible.	Dedicated Wireless ESN, separate from wire-line. Initially, each agency that answers wireless 9-1-1 directly will have at least one (1) ESN.	<b>823</b>	The wireless ESN will also define the “English language translations” (ELTs) a. k. a. telltales that are to appear on the wireless ALI screen with each call. In a wireless environment these ELTs will be more general than wire-line due to imprecise nature of routing by cell sector. Hence, PSAPs should not rely on ELTs for selective transfer purposes. Fixed transfer keys should be programmed instead.
04	26	Class of Service	0	4	Typically describes the class of service such as BUSN, RESD, PAYP, etc.	New class added for wireless E9-1-1 identified as “WPH2” or “W9-1-1.”	<b>WPH2 or W911</b>	For Verizon PSAPs, WPH2 will appear when a wireless service provider is delivering Phase II coordinates. For SBC PSAPs, call takers may need to determine Phase II service by noting confidence and uncertainty values. With HCAS, “WPH2” does not display.
04	30	Punctuation (\015)		1	Return data to start of next line on display.	Same as wire-line.		
05	01	Customer Name	0	Up to 32	Displays name of wire-line subscriber.	Used to display name of WSP and 24 by 7 contact phone #.	<b>ABC Wireless (800) 555-1212</b>	24 x 7 number would be the number call taker is to call to inquire about caller’s possible whereabouts.
06	01	Punctuation (\015)		1	Hard-Coded Return data to start of next line on display.	Same as wire-line.		
07	17	Punctuation (‘(‘)	0	1	Hard-Coded Left Parenthesis for NPA (Area Code) of pilot number.	Used for P-ANI (ESRK or ESRD)	<b>(</b>	
07	18	Area Code (NPA)	0	3	Area Code (NPA) of pilot number.	Used for P-ANI (ESRK or ESRD)	<b>213</b>	
07	21	Punctuation (‘)’)	0	1	Hard-Coded Right Parenthesis for NPA (Area Code) of pilot number.	Used for P-ANI (ESRK or ESRD)	<b>)</b>	
07	23	Pilot NNX	0	3	Prefix of pilot number of PBX	Used for P-ANI (ESRK or ESRD)	<b>511</b>	511 has been set aside by telcos as a prefix to use for P-ANIs. The NPA of the P-ANI will always be that of the primary wireless PSAP to which the call was originally routed.

Row	Column Start	Field Name	Off-set	Length (in bytes)	Wire-Line Use	Proposed Wireless Use	Example of Wireless Display	Notes
07	26	Punctuation ('-')		1	Hyphen separating pilot number NXX from last 4 digits.	Used for P-ANI (ESRK or ESRD)	-	
07	27	Pilot Number (last 4)	0	4	Last 4 digits of pilot number.	Last 4 digits of P-ANI.	<b>6789</b>	
07	31	Punctuation (\015)		1	Hard-Coded Return data to start of next line on display.	Same as wire-line.		
08	01	Location Information	0	20	Typically, something unique about location besides address that is entered to help clarify location (e.g.; apartment, building, etc.)	Used to display abbreviated community name plus the reference map page, grid, & sector directional.	<b>LANC TB 3925 F2 SW</b>	That shown is for the southwest sector of a cell site in the community of Lancaster, with a Thomas Brothers map page of 3925 on the F2 grid. The last two characters of this field are reserved for the cell sector directional.
08	21	Punctuation (\015)		1	Hard-Coded Return of data to start of next line on display.	Same as wire-line.		
09	01	Company ID	0	5	ILEC or CLEC NENA ID	Not used for wireless.		
09	08	Telco Comments	0	Up to 23		Not used for wireless.		
09	31	Punctuation (\015)		1	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.	Same as wire-line.		
10	01	Punctuation (\012)		1				
11	01	California ELT	0	Up to 71	Law enforcement, fire, and EMS providers associated with ESN. Works with selective Xfer.	To identify the Wireless Emergency Service Zone (ESZ) and the call as wireless.	<b>CHP Antelope Valley Area Query caller for location</b>	This field shows the primary wireless PSAP to which the call was routed. This data can be used to assist the PSAP in optimizing wireless call routing.
13	08	Punctuation (\015)		1	See Notes.	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.		
14	01	Latitude Label	0	3	Displays the label "LAT".	Displays the label "LAT".	<b>LAT</b>	
14	05	Latitude Coordinate	0	7	Will not be used until/unless wire-line ALI providers upgrade to support geo-spatial data.	Latitude of wireless caller, as delivered by WSP. To identify vertical coordinate (north/south location) of caller.	<b>+036.8845123</b>	Can also be used to deliver Phase I latitude information. Most WSPs deliver longitude and latitude of the cell sector centroid, if the sector has been cut to Phase II but the Phase II location has not yet been determined.

Row	Column Start	Field Name	Offset	Length (in bytes)	Wire-Line Use	Proposed Wireless Use	Example of Wireless Display	Notes
14	13	Longitude Label	0	3	Displays the label "LON".	Displays the label "LON".	<b>LON</b>	
14	21	Longitude Coordinate	0	11	Will not be used until/unless wire-line ALI providers upgrade to support geo-spatial data.	Longitude of wireless caller, as delivered by WSP. To identify horizontal coordinate (east/west location) of caller.	<b>-121.551234</b>	Can also be used to deliver Phase I longitude information. Most WSPs deliver longitude and latitude of the cell sector centroid, if the sector has been cut to Phase II but the Phase II location has not yet been determined.
14	32	Punctuation (015)	0	1	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.		
15	01	Uncertainty Factor Label	0	3	Displays the Uncertainty Factor Label "METERS".	Displays the Uncertainty Factor Label "METERS".	<b>METERS</b>	Since uncertainty is measured in meters, we decided to label this fields, "METERS."
15	05	Uncertainty Factor	0	7	Not used for wire-line.	Measure of maximum distance away from lat/long coordinate of caller (in meters).	<b>14</b>	Gives call taker an indication of the accuracy of location (lat/long coordinates) delivered. Is used for Phase I or II locations. In essence, the smaller this value, the better the location information. Not required by FCC 94-102, so not all WSPs may deliver.
15	15	Confidence Factor Label	0	3	Displays the Confidence Factor Label "COF".	Displays the Confidence Factor Label "PERCENT".	<b>PERCENT</b>	Since confidence is measured in percent, we decided to label this field "PERCENT."
15	19	Confidence Factor	0	3	Not used for wire-line.	Gives call taker another (percent) indication of the reliability of the location coordinate. NOTE: IF THIS VALUE IS 100 %, IT'S A PHASE I LOCATION.	<b>95</b>	Measure of the reliability of the uncertainty measurement being delivered. 95 means there is a 19 out of 20 (95%) chance (0.95 probability) that the caller is within the uncertainty measurement being delivered. Confidence cannot exceed 100 %.
15	32	Punctuation (015)	0	1	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.	Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.		
16	01	Future Spaces for elevation, speed, and direction	0	31		More information to the PSAP.	<b>Three letter labels will probably be used: ELV, SPD, DIR</b>	These are possible future fields and will not be displayed.
16	32	Punctuation (\015)		1		Hard-Coded Return of data to start next line on display.		
17	01	Punctuation (\003)		1		End of text character		The End